

OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

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No. 186.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
NO. II.

Dr. DWIGHT, in his *Travels*, Vol. II. p. 522, mentions a controversy between two neighboring towns, decided by pugilism, or fighting. The facts were as follows:

"From Nahantic river 4 miles west and a tract extending from the Sound to the northern boundary of Lyme and New-London, was reserved for the Indians when these Towns were incorporated. Sometime afterwards the inhabitants of both Towns united in a petition to the Legislature to include these lands within their limits. The Legislature granted the petition without determining upon the dividing line. New-London proposed to take three miles in breadth, and leave one for Lyme. Lyme made a similar proposal to New-London. The distance to the Seat of Government was about 50 miles. The journey lay through a wilderness inhabited by Savages and crossed by numerous streams, over which no bridges were erected. The expense of appointing agents to manage the cause before the Legislature, was considerable, and the hazard of the journey was not small. In this situation the inhabitants of both Townships agreed to settle their respective titles to the land in controversy, by a combat between two champions to be chosen by each for the purpose. New-London selected two men by the names of Pickett and Latimer. Lyme committed its cause to two others, named Griswold and Ely. On a day mutually appointed, the champions appeared in the field, and fought with their fists, till victory declared in favor of each of the Lyme combatants. Lyme then quietly took possession of the controverted tract, and has held it undisputed to this day. This, it is presumed, is the only instance in which a public controversy has been decided in New-England by pugilism."

Dr. Dwight has not given the date of this famous battle. He says however, that it was some time after the Towns were incorporated; and on the same page, he says, that Lyme was incorporated in 1664. We may therefore suppose that the battle occurred more than 130 years ago. There is no room to doubt that this victory was celebrated at that period as a glorious event, and that the victorious champions were caressed and highly applauded. It is probable too, that the New-London combatants were allowed the honor of having fought bravely in defence of the rights of the Town. Nor do we recollect a single instance in which a public controversy, between two communities, was decided by fighting in which the parties were more deserving of praise, than in the one before us. But in this age, what two Towns in New-England, or what four men of respectable standing could be found who would not be ashamed to be seen concerned in such a combat?

What a manifest violation of the precepts of christianity do we here behold! How lamentable the blindness, or how contemptible the passions, which could induce two Christian Communities to refer a disputed question to such a barbarous tribunal! What was proved by this combat? not that Lyme had the better claim to the land, but that her champions were the stouter men, or more skilled in boxing. How much more commendable would it have been to decide the question by lot, without exposing men to be bruised in such a barbarous battle!

Still this Connecticut Tribunal is far less barbarous, inhuman and abortive, than the one generally resorted to by contending governments. Lyme and New-London may be regarded as two independent nations in miniature, having all the right that any men have to make war. Suppose then that instead of selecting four champions to decide the question by boxing, the magistrates of the two towns had resorted to open war, and called forth their able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five, to decide the controversy by swords, muskets and cannon. Would this mode of proceeding have been more honorable, more humane, more christian, than the one which was adopted? Would not every enlightened man regard with horror such an appeal to arms, to settle a controversy between two neighboring towns?—Why then should such an appeal be justified between two nations?

Should the rulers of Christendom still remain so deeply immersed in the fogs of barbarism, that they cannot devise a more just and honorable method for settling national disputes than fighting; it may be well to suggest to them the expediency of imitating the example of Lyme and New-London, as less expensive and less cruel than the meth-

od which has been so long popular. The least barbarous and the most economical mode of settling government disputes by fighting, would probably be for the Chieftains or Sovereigns of two contending parties, to meet and fight personally with each other, in pugilistic form. But if they cannot consent to this, they may select from each nation one or two champions to fight for them, and like the people of Lyme and New-London, let one combat decide the controversy; to avoid the charge of causing innocent men to fight their battles, they may select their champions from among their convicts, and make bravery in battle, a condition of pardon. Now who does not see that such a mode of settling disputes would be just, humane, and even glorious compared with the practice of involving whole nations in the calamities of war, to decide a shameful quarrel between two princes?

On this plan there would be no need of the enormous expenses for supporting fleets and armies, and no need of teaching great numbers of men the art of homicide and robbery. If care should be taken in the selection of convicts for gladiators, little expense would be necessary in training them for fighting as substitutes for Princes; and they would be as proper persons for the barbarous employment as any who could be chosen. Compared with the usual mode of adjusting differences between Sovereigns, this project would be very economical in regard to crime, treasure and blood; and a victor in such a combat would be less deserving of infamy and as worthy of "divine honors," as "Macedonia's madman," Alexander the Great.

Perhaps some will say, that should this project be adopted, there may yet be need of standing armies, to prevent insurrections—and ships of war to suppress piracy. But it may be replied, that when governments shall cease to oppress their subjects for the purposes of war, and shall forbear to set examples of violence and injustice, there will be less need of armies to prevent insurrections; and when rulers shall cease to authorize public robbery and to educate men for this horrid employment, the number of pirates will gradually diminish.

"Earth is sick,
And Heaven is weary of the hollow words
Which States and Kingdoms utter, when they
speak
Of Truth and Justice."

"The fiercest animal that thirsts for blood,
In Libyan wilds or dread Hyrcanian wood,
Respects his figure in his kindred race,
Nor dares—though hunger press—the impious
chase;
Man, only man, alas! to nature blind,
With brutal fury tears his hapless kind."

SALUS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. EDITOR—I have been waiting, in hope of seeing in some publication, a full statement of a meeting recently held in the town of Buckfield, Me. Having neither seen, nor heard of any such statement, I take the liberty to offer a brief sketch on the subject, for your insertion in the *Oxford Observer*; still hoping for a more full and accurate exhibition of the origin and circumstances of the meeting, to which I allude, from some one more particularly acquainted.

Having received intelligence that a meeting was appointed to be held in Buckfield, on Christmas-day, for the purpose of organizing a society for the promotion of temperance, that an oration was to be delivered on the occasion, by Judge Emery, of Paris, and that such and such gentlemen were to be present, I accordingly went, and with pleasing anticipations, that something laudable had been attempted, and would be accomplished. So far as it related to the day specified, my anticipations were more than realized. In a few moments after being introduced to a seat in the town house, I perceived myself to be in a crowded audience, and among literary characters of different professions, and other gentlemen and ladies of respectability.

When the President of the society, Samuel F. Brown, Esq., had announced the object of the meeting, and the motives by which they had been influenced, a choir of singers introduced the exercises by uniting in a song appropriate to the occasion. The exercises which followed, consisted of several appropriate prayers, and an excellent oration, inimitable addresses and the singing of psalms and hymns, adapted to the occasion. All the exercises were elevated, and, in connection with the object in view, appeared to excite a deep interest in the mind of the whole assembly.

But my anticipations were not restricted to one Christmas-day, nor to scenes which I expected to witness in the town

of Buckfield. A hope was cherished, that the proceedings of that Christmas would be like leaven dispersing a benign influence in all directions, till the effects would become extensive and durable.—This hope was increased on perceiving an organized society in Buckfield, for the promotion of temperance, consisting of more than one hundred members. I have now the satisfaction to state, that my hope was not a vain imagination.—Animated by a verbal report of the noble efforts of Buckfield, individuals are beginning to erect other pillars for the same edifice.

The subject reminds me of that interesting period, when the Thirteen United States were contemplating the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—Some States were represented as pillars completely erected, and others as being partly raised, and gradually rising. At length the Federal edifice was completed. In like manner, we hope that, ere long, there will be a pillar raised, like that in Buckfield, in every town in the County of Oxford, and in every State throughout the Union. Then will a noble and important edifice be completed.

Be encouraged, therefore, my fellow laborers; arise and be doing, and you will soon find multitudes ready to aid you in the benevolent enterprise.

A SPECTATOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
CELEBRATION!!!

Mr. EDITOR.—On the morning of the eighth inst. at 3 o'clock, the people of the neighborhood where I live, were suddenly awakened from their slumbers, by the report of guns, succeeded by a stunning "whoop" for Jackson," which mingled with the barking and howling of dogs, chattering of teeth, the squalling of hens, the yell of cats, the unusual scampering of mice, and the screaming of children for fright, altogether, at such an hour, and so unexpected, constituted a scene so savagely horrid, that old people started from their beds, and cried out—"the Indians are upon us," or "the day of judgment is at hand." But I have since been told that this was a celebration in memory of the great battle fought at N. Orleans, and the signal courage of Gen. Jackson displayed on that occasion; that, as soon as silence could be so far restored that a boy of the longest and strongest windpipe could possibly be heard, an appropriate communication, selected for the purpose, from the last Jeffersonian, was read, and that, on motion made and seconded, the whole gang voted to tender their thanks to the author, and to request him to deliver an address before them on the 4th of July next. JOTHAM.

POLITICAL.
PARTY SPIRIT.

The following extract is taken from a sermon delivered before the Legislature of Connecticut, in May, 1826, by the Rev. Lyman Beecher. We select the following, not less for justness of sentiment, than its uncommon energy of thought and diction. The author is distinguished for fervor of piety and strength of ability. We regret that there are not more in the land of his influence and capacity, who are willing like Paul the Apostle, to "speak both the words of truth and soberness."

Saturday Evening Chronicle.
"Party Spirit prostrates every thing which is venerable and sacred within the sphere of its commotion. It directs the attention of the people from their own common interest to the means of gaining ends to which prejudice and passion may direct them; and the attention of the government from the public good to the means of its own political existence. It renders a wise and comprehensive policy impossible; for party spirit has no magnanimity, no conscience, no consistency, to withhold it from resisting as readily what is wise as what is unwise, and its victories are too transient to admit of prospective wisdom. It is eminently hostile to the law which watches over the morals of the nation; for who will execute them when partisans on both sides fear that they may feel the consequence of fidelity at the very next election? Too often from the nearly balanced state of parties, the most worthless portion of community actually hold the sway in the elections, even in a state of society comparatively virtuous,—occasioning impunity in the violation of law, a clothing with political consequence and too often surrounding with adulation, men whom our fathers would have expelled from good society, and sent to the workhouse or the pillory. It tends to destroy in society all distinction of talent, and learning, and moral character, and qualifications for office, while it reconciles the people, upon the plea of necessity, to such pre-

posterous sacrifices of conscience and common sense as they would never consent to, unstimulated by madness. Indeed, in all but the name, it rears beneath the forms of freedom a real and most terrific despotism. For every party has a soul,—some master spirit, who, without a crown and sceptre, governs with absolute sway. He is surrounded by a nobility, each of whom is commissioned to govern the public opinion within his sphere, and bring his retainers to the polls, to subserve in simplicity the interest of the king and the aristocracy. It needs only to kindle the watch-fire, and every clansman is at his post; and argument might as well avail against bullets in the day of battle, as in these determined contests of parties. There is no remedy for this state of things, but that intelligence which qualifies the people to understand their rights, interests and duties; and that calmness of feeling to which the public mind, undisturbed by partizans' efforts, will not fail to come:—and that deep conviction of the importance of moral purity, which shall turn the expectations of the people, from party men and party measures, to the application of moral power, by the institutions of religion, and the interposition of the Holy Spirit.

Multitudes of christians and patriots have long since abandoned party politics, and, not knowing what to do, have abandoned almost the exercise of suffrage.—This is wrong. An enlightened and virtuous suffrage may by system and concentration, become one of the most powerful means of promoting national purity and morality:—as the suffrage from which the influence of conscience and virtue is withdrawn, cannot fail to be disastrous. While then, as freemen, we remove one temptation to hypocrisy, by dispensing with a profession of religion as a qualification for office, and exclude all occasions of jealousy, by bestowing our votes without reference to christian denomination; let all christians and patriots exercise their rights, as electors with an inflexible regard to moral character; and let the reviler, and the sabbath-breaker, and the drunkard, and the licentious, find the door of honor barred, and the heights of ambition defended against them by hosts of determined freemen; and the moral effect will be great. The discrimination by suffrage will exert upon the youth of our country a most salutary restraint, and upon the dissolute ambitious men a powerful reforming influence."

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

FOR

THE POLITICAL YEAR, 1828.

ENOCH LINCOLN, ESQ.,

GOVERNOR.

COUNCIL.

DANIEL WOOD; TIMOTHY PILLSBURY;
JONATHAN THAYER; CHAS. HUTCHINGS,
JR.; JOSIAH DENN, JR.; JOEL WHITNEY;
EDWARD FULLER.

AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.
ELIAS THOMAS, Treasurer of State.

SENATE.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, ESQ.,

President.

YORK. Mark Dennett; Moses Sweat;
Isaac Emery.

CUMBERLAND. Robert P. Dunlap;
John L. Megquier; B. H. Mace.

LINCOLN. Edward Kavanagh; Wm.
Richardson; Ebenezer Herrick; Joel
Miller.

HANCOCK. Joshua W. Hathaway; Jo-
seph Shaw.

WASHINGTON. John Balkam.

KENNEBEC. Reuel Williams; J. Cush-
man; Nathan Cutler.

OXFORD. Reuel Washburn; John
Grover.

SOMERSET. Samuel Weston.

PENOBSCOT. Solomon Parsons.

EBENEZER HUTCHINSON, Secretary.
GEORGE C. GERRICK, Assistant Sec'y.
Rev. ISABOD NICHOLS, D. D. Chaplain.

JOHN MERRILL, Messenger.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN RUGGLES, ESQ.,

Speaker.

COUNTY OF YORK.

John Sayward, Jr. Alfred. William
Waterman, Buxton. W. Weymouth.
Berwick. Seth Spring, Biddeford. Phil-
ip Hubbard, Cornish. James Go swin,
Elliot. Abijah Usher, Jr. Hollis. Jos-
ua T. Chase, Kittery. Edward E. Bourne,
Kennebunk. Daniel W. Lord, Kennebunk

Port. Nathaniel Clark, Limington. Na-
thaniel Hill, Lyman. Simon Fogg, Lyn-
erick. Thomas M. Wentworth, Jr. Leb-
anon. Gamaliel E. Smith, Newfield. Ab-
ner Kezar, Parsonsfield. Thomas Good-
win, 3d. South Berwick. George Par-
cher, Saco. Timothy Shaw, Sanford.
Aaron Hubbard, Shapleigh. Andrew Rob-
erts, Waterborough. Nicholas Gilman,
Wells. Charles O. Emerson, York.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Reuben Brown, Baldwin. Theodore
Ingalls, Bridgton. Peter O. Alden,
Brunswick. Nicholas Rideout, Jr. Cum-
berland. Micah Higgins, Cape Elizabeth.
Allen H. Cobb, Durham. Nathaniel I.
Logersoll, Danville. Josiah W. Mitchell,
Freeport. Silas Leighton, Jr. Falmouth.
Clark Dyer, Gorham. Clement H. Ham-
phrey, Gray. Benjamin Randall, Harps-
well. Charles Moody, Minot. Simeon
Parsons, New-Gloucester. Daniel Mit-
chell, North Yarmouth. Levi Patch, Otis-
field. Isaac Adams, William Swan, Au-
drew L. Emerson, Portland. Jacob
True, Jr. Poland. Zechariah Leach,
Raymond. Mark White, Standish. Jo-
seph S. Jewett, Scarborough. George
Bishop, Westbrook. Stephen Webb,
Windham.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Zina Hyde, Bath. John M'Kown,
Boothbay. Charles Potter, Bowdoin.
George Jewett, Bowdoinham. Aaron
Blaney, Bristol. Samuel Tarbox, Edge-
comb. Cornelius Bradford, Friendship.
Nathaniel S. Todd, Georgetown. Jesse
Rowell, Jefferson. John Neal, Litch-
field. Aaron Dwinall, Lisbon. Albert
Smith, Nobleborough. Ebenezer D. Ro-
binson, Newcastle. Thomas H. Smalley,
St. George. John Ruggles, (Speaker,) Thomaston. Nahum Perkins, Topsham.
Nathaniel Robbins, Union. Moses Shaw,
Wiscasset. Amos H. Hodgman, Warren.
Charles Miller, Waldoborough. Seth
Laberee, Whitefield. Joseph Small,
Wales.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

William Vance, Baring. William H.
Ruggles, Columbia. Daniel Kilby, East-
port. Josiah Sumner, Lubec. Cyrus W.
Foster, Machias. Samuel Moore, Ste-
uben. Timothy Whiting, Whiting.

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Joseph P. Parker, Brooksville. Sam-
uel M. Pond, Bucksport. Abijah Win-
dear Isle. John G. Deane, Ellsworth.
Richard Higgins, Eden. Barney S. Hu-
goldsborough. John Burnham, Orono.
Jonathan Allen, Sedgwick. Nathaniel
Beverage, Vinahaven.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Henry W. Fuller, Augusta. Joel Wel-
lington, Albion. John Pitt, Belgrade.
William Ames, Clinton. Alfred Marshall,
China. Joseph Johnson, Farmington.
George Evans, Gardiner. William Clark,
Hallowell. Stillman Howard, Leeds.
Benjamin White, Monmouth. Enjah
Morse, Mount Vernon. James Williams,
Readfield. Eliakim Scammon, Pust
Reuel Howard, Sidney. James Russell,
Temple. Samuel Redington, Vassalbor-
ough. James Chapman, Vienna. Syl-
vanus Cobb, Waterville. Isaac Moore,
Jr. Winthrop. Thomas S. Bridgman,
Wayne.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Moses Merrill, Andover. Benjamin
Spaulding, Buckfield. Silas Barnard,
Dixfield. Samuel Gibson, Denmark.—
John Warren, Hiram. Daniel Hutchin-
son, Harford. Joseph Hutchinson, He-
bron. Ezekiel Richardson, Jay. Benja-
min Bradford, Livermore. Melvin Stone,
Newry. Uriah Holt, Norway. Simeon
Cummins, Paris. Joseph Bonney, Tur-
ner. Eleazer Hamlin, Waterford.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

John Moore, Anson. Joseph Barrett,
Canada. Benjamin C. Atwood, Concord.
Ebenezer S. Phelps, Fairfield. Moses
C. Pierce, Moscow. Solomon Cushman,
Monson. Ezekiel Hinkley, Industry.—
William Allen, Jr. Norridgewock. Asa
Turner, Brighton. Jonah Vaughan,
New-Vineyard. Simeon Putnam, Free-
man.

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

George Leonard, Brewer. Reuben
Bartlett, Gurland. William Patten, Her-
mon. Joshua Carpenter, Howland. Jo-
seph Lord, Newport. John Bennock,
Orono. William Gould, Sangerville.

COUNTY OF WALDO.

Ralph C. Johnson, Belfast. Benjamin
Cushing, Camden. Aaron Holbrook,
Frankfort. Boyce Crane, Hope. John-
athan Fogg, Liberty. John M'Clure,
Waldo. David Allen, Jr. Northport.
Ephraim K. Smart, Prospect. Moses
Burleigh, Palermo. Harry Hazeltine,
Searsport. Joseph Blothen, Thorndike.
Rufus Burnham, Unity.

JAMES LORING CHILD, of Alna, Clerk.
CARLETON DOLE, Assistant Clerk.
Rev. ISABOD NICHOLS, D. D. Chaplain.
THOMAS BAKER, Messenger.
NATHANIEL MERRILL, Page.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The Senate was engaged for some time in the discussion of a proposition of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. to print a document containing the names of officers and soldiers of the Revolution that were entitled to bounty lands. Mr. Johnson was anxious to have the document printed, in order that an end might be put to speculation, and that those who were in justice entitled to these lands or their representatives, might avail themselves of their right. On this subject an animated discussion took place, as to the best means of securing the object which all had in view—viz: to secure to the officer and soldier the bounty of the government, without subjecting it to be lost through the avidity of speculators.

On this subject, Messrs. Johnson, Harrison, Branch, Woodbury, Macon, and Ruggles spoke. It was finally ordered to be laid on the table; and on motion of Mr. Macon, the Senate proceeded to Executive business.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill the more effectually to provide for the defence of the U. S. by establishing a uniform system of Militia throughout the U. S. which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Harrison, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to prevent Desertion in the Army, and for other purposes, with an amendment, to operate as a substitute for the original bill, which was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, presented a memorial of the citizens of Laurenceville, S. C. against further duty on tolls; which, on motion of Mr. S. was ordered to be printed.

The Resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Silsbee, requiring information as to the officers employed in surveying Nantucket and Marblehead Harbors, was considered, and agreed to.

The special Orders of the Day then recurring, the bill to authorize the printing, binding, and distributing of 60,000 copies of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery Tactics, was taken up and read.

Mr. Chandler submitted an amendment as a substitute for the first section, which was explained by him as going to adopt the Cavalry Tactics reported by a board of officers of which Gen. W. Scott was the President.

Mr. Parris remarked, that he had great confidence in the Board of officers who reported these Tactics; but, if he was rightly informed, that Board had reported some strange things. One, he believed, was, that the Militia should be raised in Congressional Districts.

Mr. Berrien said the Secretary of War of his own notion, had assembled a Board of Officers to decide upon the tactics, arms, &c. to be used by the militia. Their report upon two branches of the militia had been examined; but the system reported by them upon the third, was now offered to the Senate by the Committee, with the declaration that they had not time to examine it. To this he entered his positive protest. If the bill be sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, the vote of every member ought to be given from the dictates of his own judgment. This could not be done without an examination of the system in question. He believed the report of the Board of Officers began by recommending the abolition of one of the fundamental principles on which the militia was founded in most of the States.

Mr. Chandler said, that it would be equally convenient to publish this year, the portion of tactics relating to infantry and artillery, and omit that which related to cavalry until another year. He moved to strike from the bill all that portion relating to cavalry; which was agreed to. He then moved to fill up the blank in the bill with the sum of 14,750 dollars.

Mr. Chandler said, that Messrs. Hilliard & Co. had offered to do the work for something above \$16,000. The lowest of the other offers was \$23,000, making a difference of \$7,000 in favor of their proposal.

The blank was then ordered to be filled according to the motion of Mr. Chandler, and the bill, as amended passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Mr. Mercer reported a bill "to authorize the surveying and opening a road in the Territory of Michigan, from Detroit, westwardly, to Lake Michigan," which was twice read, and committed.

The resolution laid upon the table by Mr. Read, yesterday, was taken into consideration, read, and adopted by the House.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of Wm. Grennell on the roll of revolutionary Pensioners.

Mr. Weems moved the following; which, by the rule, lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to inform this House what

number of the 16 officers represented in his report to this House (as found in document No. 46) to have belonged to one regiment lately relieved from the Gulf frontier, and to have died at the dreary and sickly post in that quarter, since the organization of the army, in 1821, (within six years) have died in each year. Also, the specific expense incurred in the movement of each of the artillery regiments, under the order, as represented, of the 11th of October last.

Mr. Weems said he rose to ask information of the Speaker, if it should be found necessary; but that his object was to offer, first, a resolution, to assign, in a word or two, his reasons for going a little out of the usual track—although he believed, still strictly within his privilege. He did not wish that any humble act of his, done or offered under a conscientious sense of duty to others, and in strict accordance with what he considered due to himself, should be misconstrued, as intending improperly to trespass upon the privilege of any Department, or Officer of this Government. For this reason, and none other, he had tacked to a resolution he was about to offer, a preamble.

Mr. W. then submitted the following: "Whereas, suspicions are abroad in our land, touching the economy of our Government, and the improper application of the Public Money; And, whereas, it is all times meet and proper for the Representatives of the People to guard their property, as well as their freedom, so, also, it is equally their duty to protect the character of their officers:—Therefore, Resolved, That the Committee on Public Expenditures, who have, by the 65th rule of this house, this subject more particularly committed to their charge, than any other Committee, be requested forthwith to inform this House whether it be conformable with their other duties, to enter upon that sort of rigid examination necessary, by comparing with the several laws making appropriations, the disbursements under them, and the vouchers in support of them, according to the spirit and intention of the said rule, and the objects herein specified;—And also, to report, is necessary, what further provisions and arrangements are wanted to add to the economy of the Departments, and the accountability of their officers."

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative.—Ayes 61, Nays 55.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Bill additional to an Act establishing the county of Waldo, passed to be engrossed.

Amos Nichols, Esq. signed his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State.

Ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire whether any and what alterations are expedient in the act and additional acts respecting manufacturing corporations.

Mr. Dennett from the Committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the subject of public buildings, reported a resolve for providing buildings for the use of the State.

Order of the House of Representatives directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of establishing a salary for the several Sheriffs in this State, &c. was non-concurred in by the Senate—and referred to Messrs. Megquier and Miller, with such as the House may join.

Leave for bills was reported on the petitions of Benjamin Nourse and also Samuel L. Valentine and also—Horatio G. Balch and also—Joseph Allen and also—of Selectmen of the town of Bath—of Wm. Allen.

The committee on that part of the Governor's Message which relates to a map and statistical view of Maine reported that they had viewed the map and statistical view exhibited by Moses Greenleaf, Esq. and find it to be a work on which great attention and labor have been bestowed, and which promises to be executed with skill, accuracy and judgment—and believing it to be replete with knowledge, highly useful to the people and important to the State, recommend it to the favorable notice and liberal patronage of the Legislature.

Leave to withdraw was given on the petition of Samuel T. Millett and Margaret Minot.

Petition of A. Mann and als were read and referred.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Petition of John L. Megquier and als—and of Seth Spring and als were read and committed.

Notice was ordered on the petition of John Upton and als; Leave to withdraw was given on the petitions of Abraham Bedel et als; of Edward Mason; of Clement Moody; and of Jonathan Moody et als. Notice was ordered on the petitions of James Ridgley et als; of Joseph Leighton; of Amos Hills et als; of James Carr et als.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

An order passed to notify MARK HARRIS, Esq. of his election as Treasurer of State for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Grover, Ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of authorising Registers of Deeds to employ Clerks, and also the expediency

of remitting to Registers of Deeds the 17 cents duty on each deed recorded, when the amount recorded by a Register of Deeds for any one year does not exceed dollars.

The Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a Bill providing that all witnesses called to testify before any committee of the Legislature, be first sworn in the same manner as in Courts of Justice.

Also, into the expediency of increasing the compensation of witnesses in Judicial Courts.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Mark Harris Esq. Treasurer of the State communicated his acceptance of the office and transmitted his bond which was committed.

Bill additional to an act establishing the County of Waldo, passed to be enacted.

Hon. Joel Whitney, Counsellor elect signed his acceptance of the office, when the two houses met in convention and he took and subscribed the oaths of office, prescribed by the constitution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

A communication was received from the Hon. Charles Hutchings, Jr. Counsellor elect signifying his acceptance. The two Houses met in the representatives chamber in convention, when Mr. Hutchings appeared, took and subscribed the oaths of office and was constitutionally qualified.

Petitions of Waterville College—of John Dole and als were taken from the files of last year—of Francis Merrill—of Burt Perry—of Alexander McLellan—of Jonathan Matthews—of Trustees of Bridgton Academy—of James McWilliams and als were severally read and referred.

Remonstrances of Solomon Leland and als—of Daniel Barnard—of Robert Andrews—and of Inhabitants of Mexico were severally read and referred.

Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law relating to the punishment of crimes, that imprisonment for life be substituted for punishment by death.

also that they be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the Treasurers of the several counties, shall publish annually in some newspaper a detailed statement of all the receipts and expenditures of their respective counties, during the year next preceding the time of expenditure.

Ordered that Messrs. Barrett, Cobb of D. and Cobb of W. with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to inquire into the expediency of revising the law regulating the solemnizing marriages.

The House took up the order respecting State Printing and receded from their former vote, and concurred with the Senate. Yeas 76—Nays 64.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

The committee on the Judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that witnesses called to testify before committees of the Legislature be first sworn.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Warden of the State Prison, containing his annual report and documents, which were referred and 250 copies ordered to be printed.

Agreeably to assignment the two Houses met in convention in the Representatives Chamber and proceeded to ballot for the election of a Treasurer. The whole number of ballots given was 162—Mark Harris, Esq. had 84 and was elected.

Bill to alter the time of holding the Court of Sessions in Oxford County passed to be enacted.

Petitions of Henrietta Goulding; of William Jameson; of Proprietors of Damascotia Canal; of Benjamin Weston and als; of Samuel Wood and Directors of Winthrop Bank; and of Isaac Farrar were severally read and referred.—Adj.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

The committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law imposing a tax of six dollars on retailers &c.

Also to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits to be mixed, by retailers victualers. &c. Bill additional to an act enabling the owners of meeting houses to manage the same, passed to be engrossed.

Memorial of Moses Greenleaf, Esq. on the subject of a series of topographical and statistical masses of this State with a statistical account of the maps prepared by him, was read and referred to Messrs. Carpenter, Pond, Fuller, Smith of N. and Emerson of P. with such as the Senate may join.

Ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the existing law in relation to the Board of persons confined in prison for debt.

Also, to inquire whether any alteration is necessary in the statute entitled an "act concerning Apprentices."

Petitions of William Reed and als; of Jacob Mitchell and als; of Nathan Hills and als; of James Osgood and als; and of Samuel Heald and als were severally read and referred.

Resolve providing for the distribution of the Laws and Resolves of this State, passed to be engrossed.

Leave to withdraw was given on the petition of John Smith.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

The committee on Internal Improvements were directed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for completing the Matanawcook Road.

The committee on the Judiciary were directed to inquire into the expediency of requiring by law that the agents of Insurance Companies out of the State, make an exhibit of their Capital Stock and regulate the same in such manner as they may think the public safety requires.

Ordered that the committee on the pay roll be directed to deduct from the daily pay of each member of this House the number of days he is absent during the session of the Legislature; unless he be detained by sickness or some unavoidable accident.

Resolve in favor of Thompson Pond Plantation passed to be engrossed.

Petition of Nathaniel L. Ingersoll; of M. Desart; of John and Charles Brown, were severally read and referred.—Adj.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 24, 1828.

URIAN HOIT, Esq. Representative from this town in the Legislature of this State, has furnished us with the "Report of the Warden of the State Prison;" by which it appears that there were remaining in Prison, December 1, 1827, 71 persons; of which 45 were confined for Larceny—5 for Forgery—2 for Counterfeiting—3 for Manslaughter—3 for Assault with intent to kill—5 for Assault with intent to ravish—6 for Adultery—1 for Arson, and 1 for Perjury.

The expenses of the Prison for the last year, were fourteen thousand six hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-six cents, and the income during the same period, thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and nineteen and a half cents, leaving a balance against the State of one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and six and a half cents.

Hon. JOHN GROVER, one of the Senators from this County, has politely furnished us with the "Documents in relation to the examination of Banks." From this document we learn that the Commissioners have attended to the duty assigned them, in part, by examining the *Waterville, Vassalborough, Augusta, Gardiner and Winthrop Banks.*

PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We have received the third number of this work, and can truly say, that it is much superior to the two preceding ones, with regard to the matter it contains, although, the others we thought well deserving of favor. This work is published monthly at five dollars per year. We should be pleased to forward Mr. Donson, the enterprising publisher of the work, the names of any gentleman who may wish to subscribe for it.

THE ARIEL.

Is a miscellaneous paper which has been published in Philadelphia, for almost eight months past, on every other Saturday, at one dollar per year. We should think it was richly worth the money; we will also receive subscriptions for this paper.

FINANCES.—It appears by the Treasurer's Report that the receipts into the Treasury for the Year 1827 have been \$124,935 85; and the expenditures \$80,010 31; the Receipts are made up of the following items, viz. Balance of Cash in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, 1826, \$3,007 17; Taxes on real Estate \$49,581 46; Taxes on Banks, \$19,967 97; Justices' fees, \$6,666 70; Duties on Commissions, \$1,240 00; Notes and Interest \$113 61; duties on commissions to Inspectors of Fish \$50 00; Military exemptions, \$4,000; Fines \$2,000; Claims assigned by Massachusetts \$18,000; Land Agent \$13,037 39; Temporary Loan \$17,000; Loan of the 25th June, 1827, \$5,000; Cumberland and Oxford Canal Fund \$3,900 00; Pay rolls of the Council arising out of an error in the same \$100,000; Sullivan Bridge Lottery, \$3,173 55

The expenditures have consisted of the following items, viz. Pay Rolls of the Council \$2,151 00; of Senate, \$3,235 00; of Representatives, \$19,047 00; Roll of Accounts No. 8, 1827, 8,597 dols 68 cts; Salaries, 14,575 dols; Costs in Criminal Prosecutions 10,234 dols 41 cts; Annuity to Bowdoin College, 3,000 dols; do. to Medical School 1,000 dols; do. Waterville College 2,000 dols; do. to Gardiner Lyceum, 1,000 dols; do. to American Asylum at Hartford 1,028 dols 75 cts; State Prison Expenditures, 9,810 dols 25 cts; State Arsenal, 632,09 dols; Commissioners under the act of separation 549,17 dols; Surveyors of Public Lands 2,170 dols; Permanent seat of Government 373,13 dols; Land Agent, 800,00 dols; Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes of Indians 1,919 dols 67 cts; State Printing 500,00 dols; Greenleaf's Reports, 787 dols; stationary 300,00 dols; Laws for the use of the Legislature 150,25 dols; Postage, 200,00 dols; Chaplains, 75,00 dols; Pensioners 753,00 dols; Engraving Clerks 956,00 dols; Taxes remitted 93,73 dols; paid temporary Loan 17,000 dols; paid temporary Loan of 25th June 1827 5,000 dols; Cumberland and Oxford Canal Fund 1,000 dols; Interest on State debt, on the temporary Loans as above and on the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Fund 3,093 dols 57 cts; Sullivan Bridge Lottery 3,173 dols 55 cts; miscellaneous 313,73 dols; Counterfeit and uncurrent money 14,000 dols; Balance in the Treasury Dec. 31, 1827 9,300 dols 82 cts; the total amount of the State debt is 57,900 dols; the interest on which is 2,900 dols. The Public debt has been increased the present year, 2,900 dols, yet the balance in the Treasury, over that of the year preceding is more than an equivalent for the increase.

A. Patriot.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

It will be recollected that, a few days since, it was announced that a principal clerk in an Insurance Office had committed suicide, and left behind him a paper on which was written, "My fate

may be read in the tragedy of the Gamester." It was three days ago ascertained that Eliza Lyons, with whom the suicide had been known to have lived on terms of the closest intimacy, had arrived in Philadelphia, and it was believed that she had in her possession a quantity of money, &c. which had been given her by the suicide. Diligent search was made, and last evening she was arrested at a house which she was furnishing, in Maple-street. The principal sum found in her possession was in doubloons. 333 doubloons, (\$5408) were found, and a quantity of other valuable, jewelry, &c. The money has been deposited in the bank, and yesterday, Eliza Lyons went to New York, in company with Raymond, a police officer of that city.

An unhappy affair took place last week at Georgetown, D. C. in a rencontre between two persons—one of the party was killed on the spot by a blow. What is remarkable is, that the brother of the victor in the fight, also killed a man some years since, by a single blow in the same manner.

It is reported that Gen. Root, so long the great "Islam" of the Regency, has thrown off their authority, and in spite of all their threats, refuses to be for Jackson.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

ALBANY, Jan. 14.

REACTION.—The Jackson party in the legislature of this state appear to be startled at the work of their own hands. The violent philippics against the National Administration, contained in the report to the Senate on the 8th instant, has caused reflecting men to pause and well to consider consequences before they pass the rubicon. We are confident we hazard nothing when we give an opinion that the report and resolutions of the committee will not be adopted by the Senate. Perhaps the substitute introduced by Mr. Stebbins may pass that body; but it is doubtful whether even that, softened down as it is from the original, will be approved by the House of Assembly.

That the original report was considered as a firebrand to kindle, rather than ally, party spirit, as recommended by the Governor, may be inferred from the industry with which it was circulated in hand bills by the partisans of Gen. Jackson. But like all other violent measures, it produced a reaction that is severely felt, and will ultimately be productive of good in this community

We learn from the Rural Folio, published at Rensselaerville, that a man named Amon Cook, of the town of Otsego, having attended the execution of Kelly, at Cooperstown, returned home in the evening with two quarts of whiskey, and, after drinking considerable, he mixed a large quantity of camphor with it, in consequence of which he died. He talked much of the fate of the criminal, and of the persons killed, and frequently wished himself dead, &c.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11.

We learn, by Capt. Hitchcock, who left Key West 30th ult. that the Sp. brig Guerera, from Africa, with 530 slaves, was chased ashore 17th Dec. on Cayrfort Reef, near the Light Boat, by the British Govt. sch. Nimble, and was wrecked. She also got on the Reef, but was got off by the wreckers, with loss of rudder, and brought into Key West. The negroes were taken off the wreck by the schr. Thorn, sloop Surprise, and smack Florida. The night after, the Sp. crew, 90 in number, rose upon the Thorn and Florida, having on board 300 of the slaves, got the vessels out, and proceeded to St. Cruz, Cuba, where they landed them, and left the vessels at liberty, both of which had arrived at Key West. The Surprise brought 121 of the slaves to K. West where they were taken possession of by the Collector, to await the orders of our government.

[What became of the other 109 slaves?]

OWO.—The Administration meeting which took place at Picketon, on the 3d of this month, was attended by no less than 150 persons of the very first respectability; and it is now beyond a doubt, that a very decided majority of the citizens of that country are in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams. At the last election, Gen. Jackson received 164 votes; Mr. Clay 159; and Mr. Adams only 24. But the wise and salutary measures pursued and recommended by the latter, since his elevation to the Presidency, have conciliated his former opponents. The Jackson meeting held in the same place some two or three weeks since, we are told, was attended by a few individuals only, who, in order to make a show of strength, appointed numerous committees, most of the persons composing which are friends of the existing administration, and have consequently refused to serve. The same trick was likewise resorted to at the Jackson meeting in Pickaway, where a greater number of committee men were appointed than the combination can muster in the whole county. All this, however, will answers no valuable purpose. Whatever may be the case in other states, we risk nothing by the assertion, that the vote of Ohio is sure for Mr. Adams as is that of Massachusetts—and that not by a lean, by an overwhelming majority.—*Sciota (Ohio) Gazette.*

A gentleman hired a hackney driver to take him to a bridge. When he reached the driver immediately drove one of the wheels was drowned.

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Mr. Clay was Hanover, Virgin April, 1777, was gymnan. His fat a lad, and his Dr. Watkins, and the county of W

MARYLAND— elected by 80 convention of vote for couns 51 for the admin son.

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In Pittsfield, ab about twenty years to Miss Mary Buel

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In Northampton Esq. aged 91. He in 1756 and at American Revolut county of Hamp Great Britain.

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ANDERSON'S

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Exchange

HAS just rece genuine An ers' Female Pills, Also—a ne

DRUGS A

that are of the first on the most favora Jan. 21, 1828.

Humorrhoid (This valuable

fectual reme some disorder, complaint will find relief it Testim wi accompany the JOHN F. REEVE Port-and.

Purified Pyroly

Smoke, to c

A chemical long been kn plied to Meats, it is sufficient to p ments into this A you please, "Put retrograd" its a was first discov sive," who has ent nautical preparati tion by pouring th so that a vacuou e weather was h sound. "The flav to meats and fish much preferred to ing. For Sale in R.F.EV'S, Druggis and past seasons. Portland, Dec 2

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Gazette.

A gentleman in Philadelphia lately
hired a hackney coach and ordered the
driver to take him over the Schuylkill
bridge. When about the centre, he di-
rected the driver to stop, got out, and
immediately precipitated himself thro'
one of the windows into the river and
was drowned.

A horse and sleigh, in crossing Union
River, Me. broke through the ice and
both were lost. Major Jellison of Ells-
worth, who with a small boy was in the
sleigh, preserved his own life and that
of the child with some difficulty.

Mr. Clay was born in the county of
Hanover, Virginia, on the 12th day of
April, 1777, was the son of a Baptist Cler-
gyman. His father died when he was
a lad, and his mother was married to
Dr. Watkins, and at present resides in
the county of Woodford, Kentucky.

MARYLAND.—Gov. Kent has been re-
elected by 80 votes out of 91, in the
convention of the two houses. The
vote for councillor in joint ballot was as
51 for the administration to 43 for Jack-
son.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

On the third day of the session of the Anti-
Jackson Convention, no business was done
further than to provide for the accommoda-
tion of reporters for the newspaper presses in
Richmond.

On the fourth day, the committee on the
subject of the Electoral Ticket reported the
following list of candidates, which was agreed
to unanimously, viz:

JAMES MADISON of Orange,
JAMES MONROE of Loudon,
Col. S. Wright of Norfolk,
Benjamin Harrison of Charles City,
J. Goodwyn of Dinwiddie,
Dr. Richard Field of Brunswick,
E. C. Carrington of Halifax,
Benjamin Hatcher of Chesterfield,
Samuel Branch of Buckingham,
Judge Fleming Saunders of Franklin,
David S. Garland of Amherst,
Chapman Johnson of Richmond,
Judge F. T. Brooks of Spottsylvania,
Charles Hill of K. and Queen,
Capt. Robert Lively, of Elizabeth City,
Capt. Hancock Eustace of Stafford,
Judge W. A. G. Dade of P. William,
Alfred H. Powell of Frederick,
Col. Jos. Manzey of Rockingham,
Judge A. Stuart of Augusta,
Ballard Smith of Greenbrier,
Col. Benjamin Estill of Washington,
Judge Lewis Summers of Kanawha,
Alpheus P. Wilson of Monongalia.

MARRIED.

In Pittsfield, at a tedious courtship
about twenty years, Mr. John Miller, aged 64,
to Miss Mary Buel, aged 58.

DIED.

In this town, on Monday evening last, a
child of Mrs. Cushman, aged 18 months.
In Paris, Mrs. Huldah, wife of Samuel P.
Weeks, aged 45 years.
In Brewer, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Hon. David
Perham, aged 38 years.
In Bangor, Miss Charlotte E. Arnold, aged
28 years.
In Northampton, Mass. Solomon Stoddard,
Esq. aged 91. He graduated at Yale College
in 1750 and at the commencement of the
American Revolution was High Sheriff of the
county of Hampshire, under the King of
Great Britain.
In Fairfield, Mr. Josiah Burgess, aged 92
—formerly of Sandwich, Mass.

ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOOP- ERS' ENGLISH FEMALE PILLS.

JOHN F. REEVES,
Exchange-street, Portland.

HAS just received a full supply of the
genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hoop-
ers' Female Pills, which are well approved of.
Also—a new and fresh stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
that are of the first quality, which will be sold
on the most favorable terms.
Jan. 21, 1828. 3m 186

Hæmorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.
THIS valuable Ointment is a safe and ef-
fectual remedy for that very trouble-
some disorder. Those habituated to that
complaint will find relief from only once ap-
plying it. Testimonials of its decided effects
we accompany the same. For sale by
JOHN F. REEVES, Druggist Exchange-st.
Portland. Dec. 4. 3m 186

**Purified Pyroligneous Acid, or Essence of
Smoke, to cure Pork Hams, &c.**

A chemical preparation this Acid has
long been known, but its use when ap-
plied to Meats, Fish, &c. is of recent date, it
is sufficient to plunge Meat for a few mo-
ments into this Acid, to preserve it as long as
you please. Putrefaction not only stops but
retrogrades. Its antiseptic property is said
to have been discovered by "Doct. Jorg of Leip-
sic," who has entirely recovered several an-
atomical preparations from incipient corrup-
tion by pouring this Acid over them, and also
Meat advanced in decay, notwithstanding the
weather was hot, soon became dry and
sound. The flavor which this Acid gives to
meats and fish of all kinds is generally
much preferred to the ordinary way of smok-
ing. For Sale in any quantity by JOHN F.
REEVES, Druggist, Exchange-street.
*The subscriber has fully tested that, this
and past seasons. J. F. R.
Portland, Dec. 21. 6w 186

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform his Patrons
and the Public, that he will enlarge the
Universalist Magazine at the commencement
of the 10th volume, June 21, 1828, to the
size of the "Christian Intelligencer," (whole
sheet Royal,) at \$2.50 per annum in advance.
He has engaged the Rev. F. H. F. of Bos-
ton, and the Rev. F. H. F. of New York, as
editors. It is his intention
to accommodate all who are willing to pa-
tronize the work, with a paper that will con-
tain, besides the religious intelligence, the
general passing News and Miscellaneous mat-
ter,—which will preclude the necessity of
their taking two papers. Proposals will be
closed in a few weeks. HENRY BOWEN.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA; Equal to Swaim's or any other, AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER, FOR THE CURE OF

**Rheumatism, Liver Com-
plaint, Ulcers, Mercurial
and Syphilitic Diseases.**

Like, complaints arising from an impure
state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and
the early stages of Consumption, &c.

Many cases of Jaundice have been radical-
ly cured by using only a few bottles. Dys-
pepsia or indigestion is removed by its pow-
erful virtues, and where children are con-
cerned, it is known to be a remarkable salu-
tary operative, and for that purpose should
be kept in families to be given in complaints
incident to the change of the seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that
the Genuine Medicine has the Proprietor's
name, in his own hand writing, on the label
of each bottle, with the words, Parker's Pa-
nacea, on the seal of the cork. The label
represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules,
with a masonic emblem above.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it
is pleasant to the taste, and requires no altera-
tion in the diet—spirituous liquors to be
avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of
proper and certain information, his medicine
may by some persons be ranked amongst nos-
trums vended by numerous empirics of the
day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing
that upon trial, these opinions will vanish,
and give place to conviction of its superior
merits. To pretend that all and every dis-
ease to which the human constitution is lia-
ble, will be cured by his medicine, would be
false and absurd in the extreme; but it pos-
sesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and
cure of certain obstinate and violent com-
plaints, and those, in many instances, of the
most alarming and distressing nature, can
and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions printed in a
pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—
price \$2, or \$20 per dozen.
REMEMBER!—PARKER'S PANACEA,
equal to Swaim's, or any other, and one dol-
lar cheaper.

List of Agents

For the sale of Parker's Vegetable Ren-
ovating Panacea.

John Hart & Son, No. 18 South Sec-
ond street. Edward B. Garrigues,
corner of 6th and Market. Thomas
Oliver, N. E. corner of Front & Cath-
arine. P. Williamson, N. E. corner
of 2d & Almond. S. C. Sheppard,
No. 107 S. 3th st. below Walnut. Wm.
Rovoudt, S. W. corner of Fourth and
Wood. E. Garretson, N. W. corner of
Fifth and Race. Wm. Scattergood,
corner of 2d and Green. Samuel Pax-
son & Sons, Trenton, N. J. Dr. J.
B. Loring, Corner of Fulton & Gold-
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N. Y. Samuel Clement, Salem, N. J.
J. P. Morton, Louisville, Ky. Eben-
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Mass. C. S. Carter, Providence R. I.
Dr. M. Monserratt, Baltimore.
Thomas Lumpkin, Esq. P. M. King
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R. I. T. Taylor, New-Port, R. I.
David Walton, Longwood, Pa. Ez-
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Pa. Abijah Abbott, Syracuse, N. Y.
Petitcolas & Tannehill, Nashville, Tenn.
John Williams, Utica, N. Y. Gift
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Washington City, D. C. Dr. Burgoyne,
Charleston, S. C. Dr. M'Rea, Wil-
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Pa. S. Babcock, New-Haven, Conn.
R. Steel, Druggist, Auburn, N. Y. H.
H. Atkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y. South-
may & Boardman, Middletown, Con.
Mr. Hutchings, New-Brunswick, N. J.
S. Carter, New-Haven, Conn. M. A.
Santos, Norfolk, Va. R. & G. Moore,
Lancaster, Pa. George Cannon, Nar-
rucket. Byers and Butler, Louisville,
Ky. David Schaffer, Reading, Pa.

Orders from any part of the United States,
addressed to JOHN F. PARKER No. 209
North Eighth, four doors above Wood-street,
or STRINSON & ALEXANDER, Printers,
Philadelphia, will be attended to.
Jan. 21, 1827. 10w 186

TO SELL OR LET.

THE subscriber wishes
to SELL or LET, his
stand, in Waterford,
which has been improved
as a TAVERN for several
years past, and would be an excellent stand
for a Mechanic. It would be sold or let on
very accommodating terms, and possession
given immediately, which will be made
known on application to Sprout Hapgood, or
Levi Brown, of Waterford, or to the subscri-
ber at Freeport. WILLIAM SAWIN.
January 16, 1828. 4w 186

UNIVERSALIST HYMN BOOKS
for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE.

Recommended by unquestionable and
conclusive testimonials.

THE Proprietor confidently offers to the
public what experience has proved to be
one of the most efficacious compounds in the
Materia Medica, for the cure of that class of
distressing, dangerous and inveterate Diseases
produced by an impure state of the blood,
acrimony of the humors, and a vitiated habit
of body, and usually exhibiting themselves in
the various forms of Scrophula, Salt Rheum,
Leprasy, St. Anthony's Fire, Peter Sore, White
Sticlings, Foul and obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs
and Eyes, Scald Head, Scurvy and Venereal
Taint, where Mercury has failed.

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS
have, in a multitude of cases, cured these in-
veterate and deep rooted complaints in their
worst and most hopeless stages. The Drops
are also given with success for violent eruptions
after the measles; red blotches, festering
eruptions, and pimples on the face; and in con-
nection with Dr. Jobb's Liniment, they re-
move white swellings of the joints. The Scro-
phula, in its early stages of mere tumours be-
hind the ears and under the chin and swell-
ing of the upper lip and nose, will not only
quickly yield to this preparation, but scrophu-
lous ulcers, which have spread to such an ex-
tent and depth, as to erode the cartilages and
affect the bones with caries, have been gradual-
ly and permanently healed, by the persever-
ing administration of this powerful medicine.

The sunken squalid countenance restored to
its florid hue, the vital energy re-established,
and the whole system purified and invigorat-
ed. They are also the best Spring and Au-
tumnal Physic.

From many other proofs of the superior vir-
tues of Dr. Relfe's Drops; the proprietor se-
lects the following

INTERESTING CASES.

A Lady, to whom reference can be
made, was for years afflicted with humors on
her neck, accompanied with frequent itching,
eruptions, and running sores. She had tried
various remedies, and had taken the best
medical advice, but could get no permanent
relief, and her case daily becoming worse,
fears were entertained of a fatal termination
of her complaint, when a friend provisionally
recommended the Botanical Drops, four
bottles of which effected a complete cure, to
the surprise and joy of herself and friends.

A child of 8 years, had lost the use of
his arms, one leg was almost crippled, hip
dropped out of place, thigh and arm swollen
and broken open in several places, and man-
y of the sores had penetrated down to the bone.
On taking these Drops he recovered the use
of his limbs, the sores healed up, and he was
restored to health, although thought incur-
able.

A Young Man, near Boston, was re-
duced so low by eruptions and sores in vari-
ous parts of his body, especially his neck and
hands—weakness at the stomach, loss of ap-
petite, general debility, and gradual decline
of the whole system, so as to threaten an ap-
proaching Consumption. He was entirely
cured, and restored to a fine state of health,
by five or six bottles of these Drops.

A Married Lady was for years afflicted with
eruptions on the face, head, ears and various
parts of the body, attended with violent itches,
burning, &c.—had tried many prescriptions
without effect—was confined to her
room, and declined all company. She was
cured by taking four bottles of these Drops.

A Lad belonging to Saugus, whose
head was covered all over with sores and
blotches, was wholly cured by a few bottles,
after every other remedy had failed.

A Child five years old, had her face
covered with a scab, various eruptions about
the body, and was blind of both eyes. She
was cured by taking five bottles.

A Correspondent writes thus—"I have had
Ulcers on my legs so bad that I expected to
lose the use of them, and could only walk on
crutches—two pieces of bone came away
from my right leg; when hearing of your
Relfe's Botanical Drops, after trying every
thing else that I thought would allay my suf-
ferings, on using three bottles, I found my-
self nearly well—the ulcers began to heal up
and cease running."

A gentleman writes, he had been sorely
afflicted for ten years with Bites all over the
body, and having tried all kinds of remedies
without success, by the use of these Drops
he was perfectly cured.

Another gentleman writes—"I have been
seriously afflicted with the Salt Rheum on my
head, &c. and resorted to the use of many
medicines without effecting a cure, or doing
any essential good, until I obtained some of
your Botanical Drops, which, on using a short
time, entirely cured me. I therefore recom-
mend it to every person afflicted with this
complaint."

"I was afflicted," writes a person,
"for six years with intolerable burnings all
over my body, a dreadful ulcer on my left
leg, and every other day a return of head-
ache. After taking one bottle I began to
mend, and after the third, was perfectly cured;
sixty-two pieces of bone came from my
leg, mostly very small, the largest was two
inches long."

Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.
Prepared from the original Recipe in
M. S. of the late Dr. W. F. Conway, by his
immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor,
T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his
Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street,
corner of Haverstreet, and recalled by his
special appointment, (together with all the
valuable Medicine as prepared by the late
Dr. Conway,) by ASA BATON, at the Ox-
ford Bookstore.

None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER,
on the outside printed wrapper.
A large discount made to Country
Physicians, Traders, &c. Jan. 24.

PIECE GOODS.
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on
THURSDAY, 31st inst, at office No.
3, Middle-street, an extensive and valuable
stock of PIECE GOODS, among which are
40 ps blk, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab
Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; 40 ps Calicoes,
300 Gros Buttons, &c. The Goods will be
in by the first Packet from New-York and are
really worth the attention of Purchasers.—
Catalogues will be ready six days before the
sale.—Terms, under \$50 cash, current mon-
ey; over 50 to \$100, 60 days; over \$100,
90 days; \$150 & 4 months; \$250, 6 months;
approved endorsed notes.
EBEN. SEAVER, Aucr.
Portland, Jan. 21.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having demands against the
subscribers are requested to present them
for settlement, and all indebted, are request-
ed to make payment without delay.
JOSEPH SHACKLEY, & Co.
Norway Village, Jan. 22, 1828.—5w 186

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOK,

For the use of Common Schools in general, and
younger classes in Academies. On a new
Plan.

SAMUEL C. STEVENS, Dover, N. H. pub-
lishes the "ANALYTICAL READER,"
containing Lessons in Simultaneous Reading
and Defining, with Spelling from the same.
To which are added Questions, and refer-
ences to an Appendix, containing Sketches of
characters, persons, and places alluded to,
By SAMUEL PUTNAM. "I had rather speak
five words with my understanding than I
might teach others also, than ten thousand
words in an unknown tongue." Second Edition.

Recommendations.

Rev. Dr. TYLER, President of Dartmouth
College, says: "The plan which is new, ap-
pears to have been suggested by long experi-
ence in the business of instruction; and so
far as I am able to judge, to be well adapted
to facilitate the progress of learners. I should
be gratified to see it introduced into all our
primary schools."

Rev. Prof. UPHAM of Bowdoin College
says: "The prominent object of this elemen-
tary work, in distinction from that of others,
seems to be to form the young mind as soon
possible to the true import of words. Of the
importance of this object there can be no
doubt, since there are many who come to a
mature age, and still use a multitude of words
without having any precise meaning attach-
ed to them. I think, after an examination
of this book that it may be employed with
very considerable advantage in our common
schools."

From R. D. MUSSEY, M. D. Professor of
Surgery, &c. in Dartmouth College: "I have
looked with a good deal of interest, into the
"Analytical Reader," and am of opinion that
the plan of it is decidedly superior to that of
any work of the kind I have seen. The com-
bining, in each exercise, of the different ob-
jects of Pronunciation, Reading, Derivation
and variation, added to the pure moral in-
struction which is presented in the form of
captivating, but faithful anecdote, gives a
peculiar importance to the work, and creates
the hope and the belief, that it will be exten-
sively adopted in the schools of our country."

From Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's
Church, Portsmouth.

My Dear Sir,—Accept my thanks for your
"Analytical Reader," which I have exam-
ined with pleasure. You have devised a most
simple and excellent method to make a child
understand what he reads, and to teach him
to read well, and to pronounce correctly. It
appears to me that a better elementary work
for these purposes cannot be introduced into
our schools. I am, &c.

To Mr. S. Putnam. Chs. Burroughs.
Mr. H. Jackson, Teacher of Monitorial
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has introduced some valuable improvements,
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to any other work of the same class, with
which I am acquainted."

From Rev. H. Wilbur, A. M. author of the
"Bible Class, Text Book, Reference Bible,
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DEAR SIR,—With a lively interest I have
examined your plan of giving Orthography
Pronunciation and Definitions to the pupil at
one view. I believe your work admirably
adapted to intellectual improvement in those
stages of education for which it was designed,
and cheerfully recommend it to public pat-
ronage. Yours respectfully,
Hervey Wilbur.

Rev. Mr. CLARY, Dover, says: "Mr. Ste-
vens,—Sir,—Having examined the "Analyt-
ical Reader," I perceive that its plan is origi-
nal, and am of opinion it is admirably adapted
for the improvement of children, and can
very cheerfully recommend it for the use of
schools."

Extracts from the American Journal of Edu-
cation, May, 1826.

"The Preface of this little volume contains
several judicious and useful remarks, which
seem to be the fruits of experience and atten-
tive observation. From these we select some
extracts, which will serve to give a just char-
acter to the book, and repeat sound views of
elementary instruction. The details of the
author's plan are occasionally novel and in-
genious; and what is better, they are always
practical and useful. The whole book pos-
sesses much merit."

From the same, August, 1827.

"The first edition of this meritorious work
was mentioned in our first volume, p. 313.
The present edition is rendered still more
acceptable by revision, and by greater neat-
ness of execution. The plan of this work is
of so useful a character, that we hope teach-
ers will avail themselves of it, so as to con-
duct their Reading Lessons on the method
which it exemplifies. We know of no course
so well suited to make children thoroughly
acquainted with the words of their own lan-
guage; or to impart the advantages of cor-
rect, forcible and appropriate expression."

The work is also recommended by the fol-
lowing gentlemen: Hon. Levi Woodbury,
L. L. D. Senator in Congress, and late Gov-
ernor of the State; Rev. Stephen Farley, Pre-
ceptor of Atkinson Academy N. H. Rev. Ed-
ward Turner, Weymouth; Rev. Nathan Par-
ker, D. D. Portsmouth; Hon. Ashur Ware
Judge of U. S. District Court, for Maine; J. W.
Bourne; Preceptor of Franklin Academy,
Dover, N. H.; Asa E. Foster, A. B. Preceptor
of Gilmanton Academy, N. H.; Rev. Abijah
Cross, Salisbury, N. H.; Rev. Mr. Maffitt,
Dover; Hon. John Brodhead, member of the
Senate of New-Hampshire; Rev. S. R. Hall,
Preceptor of the Academy, Concord, Vt.;
Thos. Tenney, A. M. Preceptor of Hampton
Academy, New-Hampshire; Rev. James
Townsend, A. B. Preceptor of the Academy,
Wolboro', N. H.; Benjamin Greenleaf,
A. M. Preceptor of Bradford Academy, Ms.;
Andrew Mack, A. M. Preceptor of Haverhill
Academy, N. H.; Rev. Hosea Hildreth,
Gloucester, Ms.

For sale by the publisher, Dover, N. H.;
Asa Barton, Norway; Shirley & Hyde,
Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland; P.
Sheldon, Gardiner; C. Spaulding, Hallowell;
H. Spaulding, Augusta; Wm. Hastings, Wa-
terville; C. Plumer, Bangor; H. Hyde,
Bath; Putnam & Blake, Saco; J. K. Remick,
Kennebunk. Me. Price, 25 cents.
Jan. 1, 1828.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS
CONSTANTLY for sale at the Ox-
ford Bookstore Jan. 15.

MORE BARGAINS!

G. C. LYFORD,

INFORMS his friends and customers,
that he has been under the necessity of re-
moving from No 7 Boyd's Buildings, to No 4,
in the same Block—3 Doors below his former
stand—where he has just opened 18 Pack-
ages New and Fresh GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

20 p's Light and Dark Calicoes 1/2 per y'd;
40 p's Blue and Fancy do 20 cts do;
50 p's Elegant Dark do from 25 cts to 2s;
50 p's Stout Brown Sheetings 12 1-2 cts;
40 p's do do Shirts 10 cts;
20 p's Stout Bleach'd Sheetings 1s;
20 p's do do Shirts 10 cts;
30 p's Sea Island Shirts, (fine) 18 cts;
Bedtickings from 25 cts to 2s; a large as-
sortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Handker-
chiefs a great Variety; Bombazetts 50 p's;
Cambrics; Muslins; Grecian Dresses; Eleg-
ant striped Levantines; Plaided, Shaded &
Black Gros de Naples; almost every kind &
quality Black Silks, &c &c.

—ALSO—
Bales of very first quality Warp Yarns from
No 7 to 11; Ginghams; Checks; Satinets;
Broadcloths; Cassimeres, &c &c &c.
Portland, Jan. 15. 8w 185

CHEAP DRY GOODS

JUST received at

LITTLE'S CHEAP STORE,

No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS,
Corner of Plumb and Middle-streets, Portland
Opposite MITCHELL'S HOTEL.

Consisting of as handsome an assortment of
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Silks,
Crapes, Shawl, Calicoes, Hanker-
chiefs, Hosiery, Gloves,

and other GOODS, as can be found in the
place. These Goods are offered at the low-
est prices for Cash, and those who wish to
dispose of their cash to good advantage, when
purchasing FINE GOODS, will do well to call
and examine, and satisfy themselves. A lib-
eral discount made to those who purchase
any amount. Country Traders, who pur-
chase for cash will do well to call.

CARPETINGS, & C.

CHEAP.

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

No. 1, MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, Portland,
Opposite MITCHELL'S Hotel.

HAS for sale a very Splendid ASSORTMENT
of Superfine Kidderminster CARPETINGS.

—ALSO—

Elegant Brussels and Milton HEARTH RUGS
probably the best assortment now in Portland.
These Carpetings are of the best quality, and
are offered at as low, if not lower prices than
can be purchased in Boston or New-York.
8w 182

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above
BANK OF PORTLAND,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

####

POETRY.

Lines by a person long resident in a foreign country on his return home.

I came, but they had passed away—
The fair in form, the pure in mind;
And like a stricken deer I stray,
Where all are strange, and none are kind:
Kind to the warm, the wearied soul,
That pants, that struggles for repose:
O that my steps had reached the goal
Where early signs and sorrows close.

Years have passed o'er me like a dream
That leaves no trace on memory's page;
I look around me, and I seem
Some relic of a former age.
Alone, as in a stranger clime,
Where stranger voices mock my ear,
I mark the lagging course of time,
Without a wish—a hope—a fear!

Yet I had hopes, and they have fled;
And I had fears—were all too true;
My wishes too! but they are dead,
And what have I with life to do?
'Tis but to wear a weary load,
I may not, dare not, cast away;
To sigh for one small, still abode,
Where I may sleep as sweet as they;

As they, the loveliest of their race,
Whose grassy tombs my sorrows steep;
Whose worth my soul delights to trace—
Whose very loss 'tis sweet to weep!
To weep beneath the silent moon,
With none to chide, to hear, to see:
Life can bestow no dearer boon
On one whom death disdains to free!

I leave the world that knows me not,
To hold communion with the dead;
And fancy consecrates the spot
Where fancy's softest dreams are shed.
I see each shade, all silvery white,
I hear each spirit's melting sigh,
I turn to clasp those forms of light—
And the pale morning chills my eye.

But soon the last dim morn shall rise—
The lamp of life burns feebly now;
When stranger shadows shall close my eyes,
And smother my cold and dewy brow.
Unknown I lived—so let me die;
No stone nor monumental cross,
Tell where his nameless ashes lie.
Who sighed for gold and found it dross!

MISCELLANY.

EPHING PLAINS.

It is perhaps not much known, that adjoining to the north line of this town, there is an extensive plain or prairie that at certain seasons of the year, is well filled with the different kinds of game, that abound in this part of the State, and from its situation is admirably adapted to the pastime of hunting upon horseback. At this season of the year, it is particularly so—and I am induced to lay this statement before your readers, in hopes, that some of those, who are fond of the recreation, and are passing by it, may stop and partake of the good sport that it affords. The plain embraces the head waters of Pleasant river. And is about nine miles across, from West to South; but East and West, it stretches across the Narragansett and Machias west rivers, and in some places, is twenty miles wide. It consists mainly of a high table land, of a sandy and barren soil, over which, are thinly interspersed a few Norway pines. Within it, are several beautiful fresh water ponds, with clear sandy bottoms, that are well stocked with fish, and at the proper season of the year, abounding in fowl. The outlets of these ponds, as they pass through the plain, are lined with narrow strips of meadow, which in some places, widen out into large heaths, that are several miles over. The plain passes off upon three sides into a thick forest of pines that skirt it around, and upon the northern side, is not broken, between it, and the river St. Lawrence, a distance of about 150 miles. Upon the South side, it comes down to the edge of the settlements, in this town. It is covered with a thick mat of low bushes, mostly of the blueberry, that are loaded with fruit in the summer, giving a new color to the ground, and calling forth to a rich repast the tenants of the surrounding forest.

Bears come out upon it, in great numbers, and upon its edges, the moose and Deer are considerably plenty. Parties are frequently formed in this and the adjoining towns, to hunt these animals, upon horseback, and are rarely ever unsuccessful. As many as 17 bears have been taken in one day's hunt. It is fine sport, as you can ride upon the gallop, safely, and either ride the bear down, or drive him into a tree, if he be at any distance from the woods. Two young men by the name of Tabbits, of this town, made an excursion last week, upon the plains, and killed 13 bears and 1 deer—they could have killed more bears, if they wished, as they saw them. In one of the ponds, they discovered a flock of wild geese, that to appearance, had hatched there, and they succeeded in killing a number of them. Week before last, Mr. Barnabas Rich of this place, caught a Moose alive in a snare that he had set for the purpose, and thinks that he shall take a number before winter. He represents them to be very plenty.

In the winter and spring, the caribou are plenty upon these heaths—and a good many are killed every season—Mr. Moses Wooster, of this place, last spring killed three at one shot, he supposes there were at least fifty in the drove, that he fired amongst.

In blueberry time, the pigeons resort to this plain in great numbers—and in some years, as in the present, their abundance is almost inconceivable. The sportsman can kill almost as many as he pleases, he has not to stand still, and to fire into the large flocks that pass him continually—some persons, have shot be-

tween 80 and 100 in a morning. In addition to all this however the natural scenery of the place is well worth the labor of an excursion to visit it.

It is certainly one of the most memorable natural curiosities in our State. A person standing in its central part, and looking around him, will be filled with many agreeable sensations, and forcibly reminded of its near resemblance to a vast amphitheatre, the high and retiring hills, in the back ground, resembling the circular and elevated platform of an artificial structure.

VIATOR.
Columbia, Sept. 1, 1827.

Ellsworth Courier.

FROM N. Y. MORNING COURIER.
FLORA McDONALD.
A SKETCH.

It was a beautiful summer evening, during a tour in Argyleshire, that I arrived in a little hamlet, called "The Clachan;" it contained a few cottages, which skirted the shore of Loch Gair, in all the simplicity of unsophisticated architecture. On the beach I saw a number of fishermen, repairing their nets and baiting their "long lines" for the next day's labor; high and dry, boats of various sizes and descriptions lay around. At the cottage doors, matrons and maids, were engaged in spinning or other domestic occupations; none were idle—but all industrious. The look was waveless; the black buoys of the herring nets, floated on the waters, describing many fantastic figures, and seemed stains upon its bosom, like those made on the snow-white lily, by careless insects, in angry mood.

At a short distance I saw the humble spire of the village church, peering above the willow, elm, and cypress trees which surrounded it. I had always an inward veneration for the "house of God," and a desire to view their site and structure. I therefore, went thither, while supper was being prepared. The church was an unostentatious quadrangular building, its walls of the rough mountain granite, white washed, and its thatched roof, had an air of simplicity and devotion, which I had often looked for in vain, among the stately edifices of rich and populous cities. In the burying ground, encircled with a wooden fence, and painted in the usual manner, I discovered a few head stones, of white gypsum: on some were inscribed a simple motto, while many only recorded the name and age, of the tenant beneath.

In the north corner I marked a small spot of ground, surrounded by a black railing, figured with white painted tears, bones and skulls. No tombstone was there, but in the centre grew a rose-bush, on which, only one bud opened its white and delicate flower. I approached it, and gazed a while, with a deep feeling of sorrow, added to a strong curiosity to learn the history of the grave. At length, I desisted a venerable old lady dressed in the deepest weeds of woe, advancing with slow and silent step; her eyes so intently fixed upon the ground, that she saw nothing around, but walked instinctively on her path; it seemed as all the world were within her bosom and that no external object could afford her a moment's abstraction. Deepest grief was imprinted on every line of her face. When she had reached me, I stepped aside, not wishing to disturb her sorrow. Slowly she continued to advance, and when she had approached the enclosed and hallowed ground, carefully opened a little gate, and entered. She knelt, and kissed the green sward. I saw the big tear drops, gushing over her pallid cheeks, and watering the rose-bush: now, she raised her hands and eyes to heaven, as if in supplicating mood. I heard not one articulate sound, but now and then, a loud sob, broke the stillness of the scene, and imagination seemed to tell me it sounded "Flora."

After being awhile engaged in this pious and sorrowful office, she retired with the same mournful and solemn step, as she had advanced.

"What heart can be so base and cold,
As not to melt when grief is told."
A thousand thoughts crossed my mind—of severed natural affection—pure yet hopeless love—ruined frame, broken heart, and withered hope.

The sun had now set; twilight threw her dusky mantle over the scene, and external nature wore the sombre hue of my own mind, which informed me that it was time to return to the village inn. I found my hostess, like most of her craft a garrulous woman, and conversant with all the events of the parish for ten miles around. I took a favorable moment to inquire the history of the grave which so interested me. At my request, her eyes lit up, and her whole face beamed with joy, that she had an opportunity to display her knowledge and eloquence. Without prelude, with careless heart and callous tone, which my feelings and the occasion ill comported with, she told me the story.

It was a simple one, and probably a similar has come within the circle of each of my readers' knowledge. I do not offer it as a novel, but that it interested me deeply, and being sketched in my common place book, I transcribe it here. It was in substance as follows:

The grave was Flora McDonald's, the only child and comfort of a widowed mother. She was an innocent and beautiful girl, loved and respected by young and old. Her father had been a merchant of some eminence in ———, but

untimely dying, his affairs were so carelessly attended to, that, although he had considered himself rich, his estate left so small a pittance, that his wife and daughter, unable to support the rank in which they had been accustomed to move, soon retired to "The Clachan" for economy. Flora loved and was beloved by a young gentleman, of a poor but respectable family. Their marriage was postponed from time to time, for he was unable to support the style, if married, in which he had been accustomed to live. A situation of profit, however, offered in the West Indies, by which he hoped in a few years to amass a respectable competency. He accepted it, by the consent of his love, and soon after bade her farewell, with the strongest profession of eternal constancy. He embarked: a few months after, Flora received a letter from him, couched in the most affectionate language, announcing his arrival and flattering prospects, and warmly reiterating his promises of fidelity. He continued a constant correspondence a few months longer; at length, his letters arrived less frequently, were shorter, and in less affectionate style. Reports went abroad, but Flora put no faith in them, she would not mistrust him, whom she loved so dearly; her own heart being loyal, she could not doubt his. At last, after a long silence, she wrote, entreating him, in the purest and sincerest manner, to explain the cause of his remissness. The answer came soon. It told that interest the most important induced him to wed a planter's daughter; he prayed for forgiveness, intreated she might forget him, and hoped she might find a worthier object on whom she might bestow love, with whom she might long live peaceful and happy.

From the hour she received that letter, it is said she never had a rational moment, but discoursed loud and long, strange and incoherent things. O! how her mother looked upon the wreck of all her daughter's loveliness! No disease seemed to prey upon her, yet day after day, her spirits left her. I need not add more of the sequel, than to say she died a broken hearted maniac.

"Earth could impart
No balm to heal the broken heart."

She was buried in the grave I have spoken of; her mother planted the rose-bush there, and morning and evening visited the sacred spot.

L. L.
A NEW WAY OF TAKING NEWSPAPERS.—A few mornings since, a queer looking fellow from some part of Vermont, the expression of whose face resembled the frosty side of a canal boat, came into our office and inquired if the "Troy Budget" was printed here." On being answered in the affirmative, he said he "had been taking the sentinel some time, but had got kinder broke down, and 'bivered he wouldn't take it no longer: he thought he should rather take the Budget." He was assured that his name would be cheerfully added to our list of subscribers, provided he paid in advance—a rule which we adhere to towards all strangers. The fellow looked as if he had been frost bitten. After divers contortions of the face, and two or three attempts to evade our terms, he made us the following proposition: "You don't never let people take your paper on commission, do you?"

Troy Budget.
Extract of a letter from Ireland.
"I should have answered your letter a fortnight ago, but I only received it this morning. Indeed hardly a mail arrives safe without being robbed. No longer ago than yesterday, the coach with the mail from Dublin was robbed near this town—the bags had judiciously been left behind for fear of accidents, and by good luck there was nobody in the coach but two outside passengers, and they had nothing for the thieves to take. I concluded from the beginning that this would be the end of it; and I see I was right, for it is not half over yet. At present there are such goings on that every thing is at a stand."

"P. S. If you do not receive this in course, it must have miscarried; therefore I beg you will write immediately to let me know."
RE EASY.—A French gentleman, totally unacquainted with our language, being introduced into a circle of young ladies and gentlemen at the west, after the usual compliments had passed, seated himself beside a beautiful young lady, and being deprived of the satisfaction of conversing with her, he seized her by the hand, and began to evince, by his looks, the emotion of his heart. She requested him to be easy, which he mistaking for the French word, *baisez* (kiss me), began kissing her to the great mirth of the company. The consequence was, that the ladies came to an unanimous determination always to say "be easy" to a Frenchman.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, of more than three months standing, to make immediate payment, or there will be a disagreeable necessity of leaving their accounts with an Attorney for collection.
JONATHAN S. MILLETT.
Norway, Jan. 1.

ASA BARTON,

HAS just received the American Quarterly Review, No. 4, for December. Subscribers can be accommodated with the back numbers. The following is the table of contents of this number:

I. The Origin of the Homeric Poems.—Prolegomena ad Homerum: sive de operum Homericorum prisca et genuina forma, varisque mutationibus et probabilibus ratione emendandi. Scriptit. Frid. Aug. Wolfius. Volumen I. (the second never published.)
II. Mexico.—Memoria del Secretario de estado y del despacho Universal de Justicia, &c. Memoria del Secretario de Estado y de la Hacienda, &c.
III. Life of Bernardin de St. Pierre.—Œuvres complètes de Jacques-Henry-Bernardin de St. Pierre, mises en ordre, et précédées de la vie de l'auteur, par L. Aime-Martin. Complete Works of Jacques-Henry-Bernardin de St. Pierre, arranged by L. Aime-Martin, and preceded by a Life of the Author, from the same hand.

IV. Travels of Lieutenant de Roos.—Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States and Canada, in 1826; illustrated by Plates. With Remarks on the present state of the American Navy. By Lieut. the Hon. Frederick Fitzgerald De Roos, Royal Navy.

V. Gastronomy of the Romans.—Des comestibles et des vins de la Grèce et de l'Italie en usage chez les Romains. Par G. Peignot. Of the Estates and Wines of Greece and Italy in use amongst the Romans.

VI. Works of Chateaubriand.—Œuvres complètes de M. le Vicomte de Chateaubriand, Pair de France, Membre de l'Académie Française. Complete Works of Viscount Chateaubriand, Peer of France. Member of the French Academy.

VII. Early American Poetry.—Clio. By James G. Percival.

VIII. Egyptian Chronology.—Lettres a M. le Duc de Blacas d'Anples, relatives au Musée Royal Égyptien de Turin. Par M. Champollion le Jeune. Première Lettre.—Monuments Historiques, avec une Notice Chronologique de l'Égypte. Dynastie Égyptienne de Mue. Par M. Champollion le Jeune. With plates. Second Lettre: Suite des Monuments Historiques. Par M. Champollion le Jeune, et Suite de la Notice Chronologique, &c. Par M. Champollion le Jeune. With a Volume of Plates in quarto; being the continuation of the plates subjoined to the first letter. Observations Critiques et Archeologiques sur l'objet des Représentations Zodiacales qui nous restent de l'Antiquité. Par M. Letronne.

Recherches sur plusieurs points de l'Astronomie Égyptienne appliquées aux Monuments Astronomiques trouvés en Égypte. Par J. B. Biot.
IX. Weights and Measures.—Reports of the Commissioners appointed by the Act of April 21, 1825, to revise the Statute Laws of the State of New-York—No 19—made to the Senate April 4, 1827.

X. Carter's Letters from Europe.—Letters from Europe, comprising the Journal of a Tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy, and Switzerland, in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827, by N. H. Carter.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING IN PROVIDENCE, R. I. A LADY'S PAPER, TO BE ENTITLED,
"THE TOILET,"
OR LADIES' CABINET OF LITERATURE.

It is the intention of the publisher to furnish, at a cheap rate, a choice and valuable selection of the best of such contemporary writings, as will be adapted to the taste of those to whom it is dedicated, and to open a field for the cultivation of that native genius, which, unprovided with such an opportunity of exertion, might forever slumber in obscurity. It will contain the same variety of amusement and instruction that is found in similar publications, such as the Philadelphia Album, New-York Mirror, and Boston Spectator. The Publisher has procured a Gentleman and Lady, of acknowledged taste and talents, who will not fail in their endeavors to render it worthy of public patronage, and under these considerations he presents himself to the public, claiming no further encouragement than his undertaking—in the estimation of an enlightened community—may deserve.

CONDITIONS.
The Toilet, or Ladies' Cabinet of Literature, will be published every Saturday, commencing with the first Saturday of February next, if sufficient encouragement is given. It will be printed on good paper, with new type, in quarto form of four pages to each number, with a complete index and title page at the close of the volume. It will be sent to subscribers at \$1.50 payable on the reception of the first number, \$1.75 at the expiration of six months, or \$2 at the close of the year. Those who may become responsible for four copies, may receive the fifth gratis. All communications relative to the paper, must be addressed, "Editors of the Toilet," &c. post-paid.

Subscription papers to be returned by the 25th January, JOSIAH SNOW, Providence, R. I. Dec. 27, 1827.

Subscriptions received at this office.
LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice at Norway, Jan. 1, 1828.
CYRUS S. Cushman, 2.—Levi Frank.
—Darius Holt.—Isaiah Hall, 2.—Asa Hix, Jr.—Matthew Lassell.—Daniel Lufkin.—Nathan Lombard.—Martin Stetson.

ASA BARTON, J. P. M.
AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.
No. 4, for December, just received.—Contents in our next.

Also, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES.—Both valuable works. Subscribers for each received by ASA BARTON. Jan. 7.

MUSIC.
BRIDGEWATER Collection.—Washburn's Temple Harmony, and Little's Wesleyan Harmony.

Also.—Instructions for the German Flute.—Do, for the Violin.—Massachusetts's Collection of Martial Music.—and The Instrumental Director, containing rules for all musical instruments in common use.—For sale at the Oxford Bookstore. Dec. 23.

OPODEDOC.
JOHNSON'S superior OPODEDOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore. Dec. 15.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balm has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that this Balm has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called a Specific. In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, in case of any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.
I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Faintness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with several fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of being without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints. MARY GREEN.
Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balm.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balm may be obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.
Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. eop

CHILBLAINS.

THOSE afflicted with that painful and troublesome complaint, CHILBLAINS, have now within their reach a certain and easy cure in ALBERT'S SPECIFIC. No remedy has ever been presented to the Public, by which a more immediate cure could be effected than that now offered for chilblains. The experience of the last winter alone, is sufficient to convince the most incredulous of the certain efficacy of this valuable remedy. The Agent can inform the purchaser of cures effected in Boston in three days, where the blains have been of the worst kind, and the patient suffering from them upon both hands and feet, and where all other applications had failed.

There is no trouble attending the use of this specific, and from two to five applications will in most cases effect a cure. It may be applied to parts liable to Chilblains as an effectual preventative. A Phial will often be found sufficient for a whole family. It is put up in Phials, each labelled, ALBERT'S SPECIFIC FOR CHILBLAINS, and accompanied with directions for use—signed HENRY ALBERT—none other can be genuine.

Sold wholesale and retail by the Proprietor's only Agent for Boston, CHARLES BARRELL, No. 156, Washington-street. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Price \$8 per dozen—75 cents single phial.
January 1, 1828. 3n 185

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Single.
Traders supplied on liberal terms.
Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq. Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennett, Messrs. Morse & Hall, Lewis H. Stowell, Orrin Shaw, Paris. Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Harlow, Esq. Buckfield. John R. Briggs, Esq. Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, James Crockett, and Ichabod Bartlett, Norway.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Rev. Mr. Murray's THANKSGIVING SERMON.

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by ASA BARTON, (FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)
at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.
The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.



Vol. IV.

COMMUNICATE

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EXTRACT FROM

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